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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having been fortunate in securing large lots of desirable Goods in Foreign and Domestic fabrics for the season, at the lowest cash prices, we are enabled then out of importation and manufacture, to offer our customers garments, surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, fit, and make and material, at prices less than some firms cost for most other reliable goods, and lower than they have been sold for the last five years.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, December 30, 1867.

A DIS-UNITED KINGDOM.

"The Dis-united States" was the taunting phrase used by the friends of the Union in English newspapers and magazines when discussing the affairs of this country during the proslavery rebellion. It was a sweet little epigrammatic morsel for the palates of Englishmen, and it had all the more delicious flavor when they thought of their Sumters and Alabamas, that were sweeping the ships of American commerce, and, under the pretentious flag of free, anti-slavery Britain, were supposed to be helping to destroy a Republic that had for its corner and fundamental doctrine the equal rights of all men.

"Are these States United?" is the taunting caption of a leader in a British, free-trade, cotton-spread and piratical journal of New York, when discussing, in its last number, the hostility of Southern rebels to the Union they failed to dissolve. This question need not be answered now, any more than it did when the stupid English of three or four years ago believed this Union to be dissolved for ever dissolved. But there is perfectly good ground, at the present moment, for retaliating with the phrase, "The Disunited Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," and asking, in all soberness, "Is that Kingdom United?"

The conquest of Ireland by the English was a wanton and cruel act. The means adopted by the Irish of the present day, and by their friends in this country, for throwing off this British despotism, cannot be called wise. But the fact that the conquest was cruel and the government is hateful is not to be disputed. The Irish people detest the English people and the English Government with a hatred that has never been excelled in the hearts of any people, and they never was a better reason for such detestation.

The Irish are of a different character, a different religious faith, so?, as to be as possible with humanity of one color and one climate, a different race from the English. They have, if left to themselves, the capacity for making a government for themselves, which might not please the English but which would be acceptable to the Irish, and which would help to make them prosperous as well as happy. They have seen their country despised, neglected and abused by a foreign and hostile but victorious neighbor; and at least as many Irish people have been driven from Ireland by this cruel and hateful English despotism as can now be found within the limits of the Green Isle itself. It can hardly be said that the wisest and the best of Irishmen have left Ireland; for many of them that are in England and America are wasting in crimes and follies—in murders, infernal machines, incendiarisms and mock funerals—means and energies that might make Ireland free, if properly directed. But all of the Irishmen, in Ireland and out of it, could be brought together under wise leadership, they could and would make Ireland not only a free but a great nation.

But this is a matter for separate consideration. The question in this article is whether, etymologically, nationally, politically and morally, there is any propriety in speaking of "the *United* Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The so-called "Union" is forced and monstrous. It is maintained against the consent of the governed in Ireland, and without pride or interest on the part of most of the English people. For generations the monarchs of England assumed, in the legends of coins and documents, the title of Kings of France, after every foot of French soil had been relieved of English sovereignty. There was even more propriety in keeping up such a harmless fiction, than there is in speaking of "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," in this day, when not one thorough Irishman in a hundred can be found to accept cheerfully the dominion of England. If the Irish hatred of the English were a new thing, it could be combatted with some chance of its being overcome, but it is ancient old, and it grows bitterer and deeper every year. The events now occurring are adding more and more to its bitterness, and making it every day more absurd to speak of "the *United* Kingdom of Great Britain and *Ireland*."

THE MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Mr. Johnson has now removed four of the five commanders of the Southern Military Districts. Sheridan, Sickles, Ord and Pope have all committed the same offence and met with the same punishment. These officers, taking a simple common-sense view of the law, have endeavored to carry out the law under which they acted in its true spirit and according to the letter of its requirements. They went to their various posts supposing themselves military governors, representing the sovereignty of the United States, but they soon all been made to feel that the President desires them to occupy those posts as agents and patrons of the unreconstructed rebels. They have been relieved, and in their places Mr. Johnson has appointed Hancock, Canby, Meade and McDowell. Whether Schofield, the sole survivor of the original appointments, will be able to sustain himself in the First District, remains to be seen. How Hancock and Canby are making out is already known to the country. Canby is laboring desperately to suit everybody, and Hancock has commenced his administration with an open adoption of the Johnsonian policy.

Generals Meade and McDowell are now to be thrown into this Curtian gulf. These two gallant officers will go most unwillingly to their new duties, and we read the announcement of their appointment with sincere regret. They are not men whom their friends will expect to make themselves the tools of Andrew Johnson, and yet, if they undertake to administer their Districts on any plan not in exact accordance with the views and those of the ex-rebels, they will soon fall victims to his despotic will. It is not wrong that Gen. Meade should have done all in other can to avoid the discomfort and the perilous responsibilities of the duty which the President thrusts upon him. Mr. Johnson has but one gift to bestow which any good man can covet, and that is his displeasure. Few men in this country are strong enough to outlive his pretronage and approval. We know that General Meade will go to his new post with the conscientious desire to execute the laws in their letter and in their true spirit. He will find from the very start that he must choose between a tremendous, long, malicious rebel pressure, or, yielding to its demands, sacrifice the proud position which he he holds, to-day, in the esteem of the whole loyal people. If the administration of the Department of the East, he has been prudent, industrious, vigilant and efficient, and we are very sorry to see him from a position which he has so gracefully adorned and in which he has so ably done his duty.

General Meade can only succeed, as member of the Third Military District, by maintaining an absolute independence of the political influence of Mr. Johnson. He can not long afford to come under his displeasure, but he cannot afford to forfeit the cordial sympathy, approval and support of the loyal men of the country, who will never countenance that compromise with Southern rebels which is the foundation of "My Policy," and which the President expects all his military appointees to carry out. We earnestly desire his success in his new field; but, like all his predecessors, he will be rigidly judged by the country, according to the course he pursues, and he will stand or fall just as he chooses, between the plain meaning of the laws which he is to execute, and the distorted and false interpretation which General Sickles and "statute lawyers" place upon them at the bidding of their master, Andrew Johnson.

SALT AND SAVING CLAUSES.

All old play-goers will remember "Paddy" Power's performance of the part of Phelim O'Flanagan, in the roaring Irish comedy of "O'Flanagan and the Fairies." Phelim was a sadly addicted to poteen, and after vivisecting the heart of his Kathleen, the lady positively refused to bestow her hand until her lover had taken a solemn pledge to drink no more whisky. Phelim was overwhelmed, and he celebrated the signing of the pledge by getting comfortably fuddled in honor of the occasion, and while in that predicament he took a cordial of exceptions to the pledge which he had taken. In the body of the instrument he bound himself never more to indulge in liquor, and then came the mental modifications and exceptions. "When his riverence comes to see me he will want a wee drap of coorse, and as it would be inhospitable to give him something with him, I'll just take one drink. And then his riverence likes a little of the crayfisher before dinner and a little after dinner, and a wee nip to wash down the praties. And as I will only drink when his riverence drinks, there can be no harm in that. Then I have had his riverence to dine morning drawn and a drap before he goes to bed, and on the days that he comes to see me it will only be decyent to put on extra praste doors and take a couple of extra drinks. And then on the days that his riverence don't come I'll just do the same as if he was here, and I'll take an extra sup or two to drown sorrow!"

Now if anybody would attempt to persuade the Palestinian member from the Twenty-second Ward, that he is attempting to repeal the wholesome anti-salt ordinance of City Councils approved March 9, 1867, he would indignantly deny the imputation and protest that in the bill which he is about to offer in Select Council, he is merely getting out a small cordial of exceptions to the original ordinance. The exceptions would prove to be of the O'Flanagan order, in the event of the passage of the bill of the round gentleman and on the occasion of the first snow storm the streets would be as extensively corned as the ingenious Mr. O'Flanagan was when he first put his temperance pledge, with exceptions, into operation. The bill he intends to propose to allow the use of salt on all streets west of Twenty-third and north of Berks streets, and on Ridge avenue north of Master street, and on all their switches and curves; and on all streets crossing Willow street, between William and Callowhill streets, where the gradient is according for ease of travel; and on Jefferson and Master streets from Hancock to Second street; on Second and Fourth streets, from Poplar, north four hundred feet; on Sixth street, from Thompson to Girard avenue; on Eleventh street, from Thompson street to Columbia avenue; on Gilbert street, north side, from Apple street to Pitts street; on Twenty-third street, from Spring Garden to Brown street; on Nineteenth street, from Vine street to Spring Garden street; on Second street, from Union street to Pine; on Coates street, from Front street to New Market; on Coates and Green streets, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street; on Front street, from Union to Lombard; "and," the once representative from Germantown might as well have added, "on all other streets, lanes, alleys and highways of the city where there are railway tracks, and where the companies owning them desire to use salt to the injury of themselves as small expense, and to the general damage and detriment of public health, comfort and decency."

Mr. Phelim O'Flanagan Smith will have to try it again. The Fifteen-bushels-to-the-mile dodge was a failure, and this latest sharp expedient will share the same fate. The citizens of Philadelphia do not believe in first imposing a pledge of total abstinence upon those they deceive, the city railway companies, and then allow them to pickle one-half the city, because they are glad of an excuse for doing it, and then proceed to corn the other moiety because they are sorry that they have not got any better excuse. It is a pity that poor Power met with an untimely end. Were he living now Mr. Phelim O'F. Smith's tactics would prove a splendid study for him in an improved delineation of his whisky-loving temperance Irishman.

The Fenians have at last done something in Ireland that may be considered an act of legitimate war. On the night of the 27th a party of them made a dash upon a Martello Tower near Cork, and after overpowering and scattering the guard, they gathered together a quantity of arms and ammunition and succeeded in getting off with them. But what effect upon the Irish there was in this achievement was neutralized by an attempt that was made the following day to destroy the general Post-office at Dublin by means of gun-cotton. The attempt failed, as all such dastardly demonstrations deserve to fail. If the Irish Fenians were to make war upon armed men, as they did in the capture of the Martello tower at Cork, their cause would win respect and sympathy even from those who have no faith in their ability to accomplish their object of giving an independent government to Ireland. But the world turns with disgust and loathing from assassins and incendiarists, from Fenians as the blowing up of Clerkenwell prison and the destruction of many innocent persons; the placing of infernal machines in post offices, the burning of warehouses and the use of Greek fire for incendiary purposes, would ruin the best cause the sun ever shone upon.

The official report of interments in Philadelphia, for the year 1867, makes the whole number 13,803. This is 2,870 less than the whole number for the year 1866, and shows an extraordinary degree of good health. The population of Philadelphia is not less than 700,000. The death-rate during the year has, therefore, been just about one in every fifty inhabitants. It is not probable that such a moderate rate of mortality in a year can be found in any large city in the world. Philadelphia retains its character as the healthiest of all American cities.

The Italian Opera.

The announcement of the Italian Opera season, to commence next Monday, will be read with interest. The company is unusually strong, for in addition to Maretzek's artists, Madame Parepa Rosa, Mosses. Hermanns and Habelmann and the Harrison concert troupe will appear. The great pianist, De Meyer, is also engaged. The repertoire contains several new operas. All these attractions, together with the very low scale of prices, will be sure to crowd. Those wishing seats for the season will have to apply early, as the liberal terms offered to such will make a rapid demand for all the best places.

Public Sale of Sharpe's Rifles, &c.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons will sell at the Commercial Exchange, this evening, at 8 o'clock, by order of a number of sharpe's Rifles, with sabre bayonets, cartridges, other ammunition, about half-price, and other miscellaneous goods. The entire stock of Sharpe's Rifles, &c., in the hands of Sharpe's Children's Home.

John B. Myers & Co., Auctioneers, No. 232 and 234 Market street, will sell this evening, at 7 o'clock, a large Paragraphic sale of 1000 lots of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Rubbers, &c., comprising a prime and fresh assortment of the best city manufacture, on four months' credit. Commencing at 7 o'clock precisely.

DOWNING'S AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending broken crockery and glassware, China, Glass, China, Ivory, Wood, Jardin, &c. No bottle of cement can be purchased for less than 25 cents. Always ready for use. DOWNING & DOWNING, Stationers, 604 Chestnut street, 2 doors below Sixth, Philadelphia.

WARREN'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), for the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, one door to the Post-office.

MCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE.

N. E. CORNER TENTH AND CHESTNUT.

FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE EIGHTH.

Your patronage solicited. 6-25-1m

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GIFTS OF HARDWARE.—TABLE CUTLERY, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Builders' Chisels, Saws, and Edge Tools, Razors, Razor Strops, Shears, Table Scales, Coffee Mills, Sausage Stuffers, Tool Chests, from 12 to 32 tools, Ice Cream Freezers, Patent Tool Handles (10 miniature tools in them), Steel Pens, Gold Pens, Pocket Rules, Ivory Rules, Ivory Thermometers, Ivory Paper Cutters, Ivory Shoe Horns, Ivory Writing Tablets, Ivory Card Cases, Ivory Card Holders, Gilt Scissors, Gilt Shears, Gilt Thimbles, Gilt Rules, Gilt Pocket Knives, Gilt Razors, Gilt Razor Strops, Gilt Scales, Gilt Spectacles, Gilt Spectacle Cases, Gilt Spectacle Frames, Gilt Spectacle Bows, Gilt Spectacle Nose Pieces, Gilt Spectacle Guards, Gilt Spectacle Keys, Gilt Spectacle Screws, Gilt Spectacle Springs, Gilt Spectacle Rivets, Gilt Spectacle Washers, Gilt Spectacle Screw Drivers, Gilt Spectacle Screw Taps, Gilt Spectacle Screw Plates, Gilt Spectacle Screw Tap Wrenches, Gilt Spectacle Screw Plate Wrenches, Gentlemen's Blacking Stools, extra Large Boys' Slide, Taken Boxes, Ladies' Work Boxes, Parers and Corers, Boning Machines, and a whole variety of Cutlery, Hardware, and Spectacles, for sale at THOMAS ARMAT'S, 724 Chestnut street, Silver Store.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN ACCOMPANIED BY a lady, who came for board on Saturday, please call again at 1016 Spruce street.

BLOATERS, SMOKED.

Receiving this day, a fine lot of Bloater Smoked Herrings.

C. T. KNIGHT & BROS.,
16 South Wharves.

CURE OF DEBILITY.

A Tonic for Jaded Invalids, and Nervous Sufferers, at 1 Jones' Wharves.

1867. HAIR CUT TO PLEASE AT KOPP'S Popular Shaving Saloon, 1 Jones' Wharves. Open Sunday from 8 to 10 o'clock. Razors set in order. Open every evening until 10 o'clock. 6-28-1m KOPP.

TO GENTLEMEN THAT WEAR LADIES' SIZES Kid Gloves.

A new assortment of Light Evening Colors Kid Gloves, and Black Kid Gloves, all colors, at 25 a pair, price everywhere, $2.00.

GEO. W. VOGEL,
1004 Chestnut street.

THANKSGIVING WEEK.—TO GENTLEMEN AND Dealers.—Just received from Rochester, a superior lot of sweet cider. Also, received per "Ariel," PORTAGE WINE, 20 Year Old.

JOHN DORAN,
200 Pear street,
Below Third and Walnut streets.

1033, LOCUST LOOK! LOOK!—WALL PAPERS Reduced to Gold Prices. Best Ingrains, 25, 30 and 37c. Also, Gold and Flain Papers, Blinds, Window Shades at manufacturers' prices. 6-24-1m

TO CARDS, HOTEL KEEPERS, FAMILIES AND Others.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Lawrence's celebrated Champagne Wines, Tonic Ale, Gin (invalids), constantly on hand.

P. J. JORDAN,
No. 1 Market Square,
Below Third and Walnut streets.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
WINTER CLOTHING.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
PRICES THE LOWEST.
VERY, VERY CHEAP.
603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

GALA FESTIVAL SEASON OF GRAND OPERA, AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Commencing January 6, 1868,

FOR TWENTY-FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE SEASON SALE OF SECURED SEATS COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868, NEW YEAR'S DAY.

(See prices elsewhere.)

THE GRAND COMBINATION, UNPARALLELED ON THIS CONTINENT:

MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY ENTIRE;

LAFAYETTE HARRISON'S GRAND CONCERT AND ORATORIO COMPANY ENTIRE!

LEONARD GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA!

THE COMBINED GRAND CHORUSES!

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Two of the finest Orchestras in America!

Second to none in the World!

HARRY SANDERSON, IMPRESSARIO, Director of the New York Academy of Music. The New York Academy Lyric Conservatory.

MISS MINNIE HAUCK,

Prima Donna Leggiera Assoluta.

The young queen of American prima donnas has extended her triumphant career throughout the Western Hemisphere, and has received the distinguished honor of being classed among the world of Art. In addition to her regular engagement, for which she has been distinguished by Maretzek, MISS HAUCK will sing in Philadelphia this season the Queen of Night, in Mozart's immortal masterpiece, the Magic Flute, and Amina, in Bellini's Sonnambula.

SIGNORA ANTONETTA RONCONI, Prima Donna Assoluta,

SIGNORA NATALI ESTA, Prima Donna Assoluta,

SIGNORA FREDERICA RIGADEI, Prima Donna Assoluta.

SIGNOR EMILIO PANCANI,

His first appearance in America.

The very celebrated Tenore Assoluto, lately celebrated as the Tenore Assoluto of the Imperial Theatres of St. Petersburg, and the Academie, Signor Pancani, in addition to his operatic duties, will sing, for the first time, the tenore impersonation of Donizetti's celebrated

SIGNOR SALVATORE BARAGLIA,

His first appearance in Philadelphia.

Signor Baraglia is a Neapolitan by birth.

The first of living bass-buffi, Signor Ronconi, walked to immortality as the Leporello of Grand Opera, Signor Ronconi has made a second name in America. This reason enough for his engagement, without the additional attraction of Nicolai, in Verdi's masterpiece, Falstaff.

SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,

The popular baritone, who, for many years, delighted the Philadelphia public with his delicious singing, will take one of the principal baritone parts. Signor Bellini has never appeared to such advantage as in the music which has been selected for him.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE ANTONUCCI,

The great master of the Violin.

Believed by the connoisseurs to be the equal of artists from the Continent, Signor Antonucci, the Artistic and scientific Violinist, ranks with the musical lights of Europe. Signor Antonucci gives an opportunity for his performance of Paganini's celebrated Concert Sonata.

SIGNOR ENRICO TESTA,

Prima Tenore Comico.

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Conductors. CARL BERGMAN.

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THE COMBINED GRAND CHORUSES

Are composed of the Grand Opera Chorus of Grand Opera and Italian Companies, and is at once the largest and finest Chorus ever assembled. The Grand Opera Chorus of this country.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA comprises all the principal Grand Opera Virtuosi of the New York Academy.

THE COSTUMES are all new, and of the most exquisite material, and the Scenery, Decorations, and Appointments are unsurpassed by the largest opera ever given in the Academy of Music.

THE sale of Secured Season Tickets commences WEDNESDAY, January 1, 1868, New Year's Day, at nine o'clock in the morning.

GALA FESTIVAL SEASON OF GRAND OPERA, ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Commencing January 6, 1868.

FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE SEASON SALE OF SECURED SEATS COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868, NEW YEAR'S DAY.

MEMORABLE COMBINATION!

LAFAYETTE HARRISON, Entrepreneur
Director of Steinway Hall and Irving Hall, New York.

HARRISON'S GRAND CONCERT AND ORATORIO COMPANY ENTIRE!

(For this occasion presented in Grand Opera, Entr'Acts, Concert and Oratorio.)

MADAME PAREPA ROSA.

For the first time during Madame PAREPA'S sojourn in America, this Philadelphia season will present, for her entire phase of artistic accomplishment in Lucia, Madame PAREPA ROSA will sing the Mad Scene, a delicacy of achievement only hundred, if there have been so many, a song so grand by reason of the vivality of its music, have customarily divided through the country, the honors of the Lucia with the Lucia herself. Madame PAREPA will also sing, in her inimitable manner, the Bird Song, in Dinorah, Meyerbeer's most exquisite creation, and Madame PAREPA will also sing the Bird Song in Lucia, in which she has been pronounced, by the public and the press, the most delicious Lucia of the last three years.

"Lucia Lucia is a very unlovely, melancholy character, but Lucia with Rosa Parepa, is a very lovely, and very lively Lucia, and Rosa Parepa is, at the same time, a Lucia of a very style of music—oratorio, grand opera, comic opera, bravura, sentimental, and ballad, which, she is equally at home, covering each one, so nearly perfect, so nearly complete, so nearly the ideal, that at the same time